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*Kino's historical memoir of Pimeria Alta.* A contemporary account of the beginnings of California, Sonora, and Arizona, by Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, S.J., pioneer missionary explorer, cartographer, and ranchman, 1683-1711. Published for the first time from the original manuscript in the archives of Mexico. In two volumes. Edited by Herbert Eugene Bolton, Ph.D., professor of American history, University of California. (Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark company, 1919. 379, 329 p. \$12.50 net)

The present work constitutes the third and fourth volumes of *Spain in the west*, a series of documents edited, translated, and annotated by Mr. Herbert E. Bolton. In addition he furnishes an introduction that is at once scholarly and readable, a series of maps, including a large original showing Pimeria Alta in detail, and some reprints of Kino's own maps. A present day view of San Xavier del Bac, the most striking monument of Jesuit work in the region, forms an attractive frontispiece of the first volume.

Eusebio Francisco Kino was not of Spanish blood. Italian in name (he commonly spelled it as given above) he was Austrian by birth, education, and early association. Born at Trent, August 10, 1644, he entered the Jesuit order in 1665, taught mathematics, and in 1678 set out for New Spain. He reached Mexico City in 1681 and was almost immediately assigned to southern California; he did not arrive there, however, until more than two years later. He and his companions made two unsuccessful attempts to found a settlement in Lower California and in 1686 Kino was assigned to Pimeria Alta, comprising portions of Mexico, Sonora, and our own Arizona, where he labored until his death in 1711.

These simple details afford little insight into his career, nor does his own narrative, modestly called "Celestial favors," render him full justice. The mere list of his journeys recalls the labors of the Apostle Paul. As an explorer and missionary he opened up the area below the Gila and east of the Colorado, and baptized 30,000 natives. During the wanderings of a quarter century he crossed and recrossed the present international boundary, traversed southern Arizona in several directions, and followed the Gila river, and the Colorado, until finally he reached the latter's mouth. He showed the feasibility of a land route to Upper California and proved conclusively that Lower California was a peninsula. He was a shrewd observer whose impressions, carefully noted, played their part in the future development of church and nation. More interested in the prospective conversion of the natives than in their primitive life and customs, his journeys were marked by a chain of missions from which developed the native communities of the present day. His record in exploration was matched by his ability as a productive ranch-

man. He wrought with scant means and with Indian labor, but was repaid in multiplying herds and thriving crops. He was ambitious to bring success to the Jesuits and did not hesitate to point out how his plans would further national purposes. He was especially anxious to bring Sonora into touch with the Gulf of Mexico and by occupying California to assist in developing traffic between New Spain and the Philippines. He looked upon his field of labor as the most attractive portion of North America.

Yielding to the urging of his superiors, Kino, at various times during the last twelve years of his life, wrote out the story of his labors. His contemporaries incorporated portions of his narrative in their own volumes, but the *Favores celestiales* as a whole was unknown until Mr. Bolton unearthed the manuscripts in the *Archivo general* of Mexico. In the bibliography of Kino's writings, which is as complete as tireless research can make it, the editor has shown that the priest was a writer of no mean reputation, despite his manifold activities of other sorts. Some of his previous writings have been printed in *Documents para la historia de Mexico*, but the present publication more than doubles Kino's previously known writings. In his introduction and notes Mr. Bolton has drawn extensively on his previous publications and those of his associates and former pupils. Hackett, Chapman, Priestly, Mrs. Hughes, and Dunn are a few of the familiar names encountered. Much supplemental material from Mexico City and Seville has been used to clear up doubtful points in geography and chronology and the mistakes of previous writers, such as Bancroft and Richman, are corrected. Wherever possible, he wisely permits Kino to tell his own story, for there are in the narrative many passages of vivid interest. In brief, he combines original narrative and interpretative scholarship in a model manner. The volume thus is a storehouse of information for specialists, who will regret the announcement that this publication completes Mr. Bolton's projected series of narratives relating to *Spain in the west*. Possibly the sumptuous character of the work will largely account for the failure to make it profitable, but the fortunate possessors will welcome modern productive scholarship in such an attractive garb. The rest of us will hope that the editor, who really has an unlimited store of valuable manuscript material at his disposal, will find some other and cheaper means of making his collections available. The growing interest in the Hispanic field will thus find a definite area for intensive development within our own national limits.

I. J. C.